FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

U.S. negotiated with Israel for Gaza, Aqaba withdrawals.

UN Security Council voted for new Kashmir peace effort.

UN Assembly urged British-Greek-Turk-Cypriot parleys, new disarmament talks among atomic powers.

Spain, Poland revised Cabts.

Kishi named Japanese Premier.

United States

Senate hearings aired charges of Teamster union involvement in Portland, Ore. vice rackets.

Army, Natl. Guard compromised dispute over Guard training.

Showman Bo is Morros identified as witness in A-spy case.

Supreme Court ruled pro football subject to anti-trust law.

WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

Israel & Egypt

Sanctions Asked. A resolution presented to the UN Gen. Assembly in New York Feb. 22 called for the UN to condemn and impose sanctions against Israel for its continued refusals to withdraw its troops from the Gaza Strip & the Sharm el Sheikh area of southern Sinai.

The proposed resolution was read to the assembly by Lebanese Forgn. Min. Charles Malik and co-sponsored by Iraq, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Pakistan & Sudan. It was not formally introduced for debate. It urged "all states" to "deny all military, economic or financial assistance & facilities to Israel in view of its continued defiance" of UN resolutions. [See pp. 53B1-54F1]

Israel Rejects U.S. Terms. Assembly debate on the draft resolution & UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld's Feb. 11 report on Israeli-UN withdrawal talks was suspended Feb. 22-26 to let the U.S. Govt. continue its efforts to persuade Israel to accept American & UN security guarantees and withdraw its troops from Egyptian territory.

Maximum U.S. guarantees for Israel's shipping & security, outlined in Pres. Eisenhower's Feb. 20 radio-TV speech [see p. 54B1], were in effect rejected by Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion Feb. 21. Ben-Gurion told the Israeli Knesset (Parlt.) in Jerusalem that Israel would withdraw from the Gaza Strip on receipt of assurance that Egypt "will not return to that area, either directly or indirectly," and from Sharm el Sheikh if given guarantees that the UN Emergency Force would occupy the area "until peace is concluded with Egypt" or if an "effective arrangement" were made for Israeli use of the Gulf of Aqaba. [See p. 53C1-C2]

Ben-Gurion conceded that "Eisenhower's demand" had "placed me under great moral pressure" and had made clear the "grave meaning" of possible American support for UN sanctions against Israel. He asserted, however, that "any attempt to compel us to accept a miscarriage of justice & a system of discrimination will meet with the unflinching opposition of the people of Israel." He said that Israel would make a further attempt to reach a settlement through negotiations with the U.S. He expressed hopes that "the door is not closed."

(Ben-Gurion Feb. 21 answered a personal message received from Mr. Eisenhower following the President's Feb. 20 broadcast address on the Mid-East. Israeli spokesmen said Feb. 22 that Ben-Gurion's reply was "constructive.")

A White House statement, issued Feb. 22 after Mid-East policy discussions between Pres. Eisenhower and State Secy. John Foster Dulles, expressed regret that "Israel has not yet found it possible to withdraw." It said that "the door is certainly not closed to further discussion." The statement promised delay of further U.S. moves until Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban returned to the U.S. from talks with Ben-Gurion. [See p. 53F2]

Talks Resumed. Eban arrived in Washington Feb. 24 with "new instructions" from the Israeli Govt. and immediately renewed negotiations with Dulles. Eban told newsmen following a 3-hr. meeting with Dulles that he was "urgently communicating" results of the exchange to the Israeli Govt. An ABC radio report from Jerusalem Feb. 24 said that Eban had been ordered to present modified Israeli withdrawal terms under which Israel would (a) agree to UN control of the Gaza Strip if Egypt did not return there, and (b) evacuate Sharm el Sheikh if the U.S. supported Canadian proposals (circulated in the UN Feb. 20-24) for a UNEF naval

Israeli leaders continued to make clear their opposition to use of UN sanctions to force withdrawals. Forgn. Min. Golda Meir, in a statement for the N.Y. "Herald Tribune" Feb. 23, denounced the "irony" of the UN's considering sanctions in view of the fact that "Egypt refuses to live in peace with Israel." Walter Eytan, Israeli Forgn. Ministry Dir.-Gen., warned Feb. 24 that a UN sanctions vote against Israel would make it "impossible for the [UN] ever to appear in a mediating role" between Israel & Arab states. [See p. 53D3]

Israeli Shift. Ben-Gurion told the Knesset Feb. 25 that recognition of Israel's "right of self defense under the [UN] Charter," to be invoked if its vessels again were barred from the Gulf of Aqaba, was the "best guarantee" that the gulf would remain open. He thus publicly relinquished rigid Israeli demands for safeguarding of the gulf's entrance, but he made it clear that Israeli vessels, if stopped, would feel justified in shooting their way through to the port of Elath. [See p. 54C3]

Warning that he could not discuss current negotiations on guarantees for the Gaza Strip, Ben-Gurion won Knesset approval for a recommendation of its Forgn. Affairs Com. that the Knesset reaffirm the "spirit" of a Jan. 23 resolution in which it demanded Israeli administration of the area. The motion was considered to have eliminated the need to press for outright Israeli control of the Gaza Strip. A full reaffirmation of the Jan. 23 resolution was defeated in the Knesset Feb. 25. [See p. 25B-E1]

Ben-Gurion's foreign policy was upheld by the Knesset, 72-29, Feb. 25.

Canadian Plan. Canadian External Affairs Secy. Lester B. Pearson proposed Feb. 26 in the UN Gen. Assembly that the UN grant Israel firm guarantees to secure withdrawals & a partial Israeli-Egyptian settlement. Pearson called for Israel & Egypt to reaffirm the 1949 Israeli-Egyptian armistice agreement and let the UNEF be based on both sides of the armistice demarcation line. He urged assembly action to (a) declare that Israel had the right to passage through the Gulf of Aqaba, (b) authorize use of the UNEF in the Sharm el Sheikh area, and (c) provide for functioning of the UNEF & other UN agencies in the Gaza Strip under a UN commissioner (to be named by Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld), pending a UN settlement of the area's status.

Hammarskjöld's Views. In a report to the Gen. Assembly Feb. 26 on talks held with Eban Feb. 25, Hammarskjöld stated these views: (1) The UNEF could be used to prevent a resumption of "belligerency" in the Aqaba area but not to force a solution; (2) he could not now answer

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Israeli queries on whether the assembly would be forewarned of any UNEF withdrawals; (3) a proposed UNEF naval unit was "beyond the competence" of the present UNEF resolution; (4) Egypt was given control of the Gaza Strip by the 1949 armistice pact, and the UN could not curtail Egypt's right to limit use of the UNEF in the area. [See pp. 45G2, 25E1-D3]

Hammarskjöld had told the assembly Feb. 22 that Egypt had agreed to "special & helpful arrangements" with the UN for use of the UNEF, UNRWA & other UN agencies in the Gaza & Aqaba areas. He said Egypt had recognized the "present special problems & complexities of the Gaza area" and would consider an increased role for the UN during "the period of transition" from UN to Egyptian control of the occupied areas. [See p. 38G1-A2]

U.S. Developments. The Eisenhower Admin. reportedly softened its position on sanctions Feb. 24-27 in response to growing hopes for Israeli withdrawals and increased Congressional opposition to use of sanctions, which Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. was said to favor. Dulles met with Senate Democratic & Republican leaders Feb. 24 to discuss U.S. Mid-Eastern policy. He was said to have faced continued opposition on sanctions from Senate majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) & minority leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.). [See pp. 53F3-54A1]

Pres. Eisenhower, in his weekly meeting with GOP Congressional leaders Feb. 26, urged them to press for quick action on enactment of the Eisenhower Doctrine. Senate Democratic leader Johnson asked Feb. 26 for unanimous Senate consent to limit debate on the Mid-East resolution, its amendment & passage. The move was blocked by Sens. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) & George W. Malone (R., Nev.). [See p. 54G1-E2]

(8 U.S. Jewish leaders Feb. 22 denied reports that Dulles had asked them as "non-Zionists," in a meeting Feb. 21, to use their influence in urging Israeli withdrawals. Pres. Irving M. Engel of the Amer. Jewish Com. said that "there was absolutely no suggestion that we put pressure on the Israeli Govt. . . . to change its position." Others at the Feb. 21 meeting with Dulles & Maxwell M. Rabb, Pres. Eisenhower's Special Asst. on Minority Affairs; Pres. Barney Balaban of Paramount Pictures; Louis Novins of Paramount; N.Y. UJA treas. Samuel D. Leidesdorf; Amer. Jewish Com. ex-pres. Jacob Blaustein; UJA Gen. Chrmn. William Rosenwald; B'nai B'rith Pres. Philip N. Klutznick; Mendel Silverberg.) [See pp. 39A1, 3F3]

'Ike' in VOA Message. Pres. Eisenhower, in a broadcast for the Voice of Amer. on its 15th anniversary Feb. 25, warned the world & the Mid-East in particular that communism "could smash all their hard-won accomplishments overnight." Mr. Eisenhower defended his Mid-East program as offering protection from "the menace of international communism" while nations of the area "build up their economies & institutions." He labelled communism as an enemy of nationalism that sought "to destroy totally the religion, governments, institutions & traditions" of the Christian, Buddhist, Moslem & Judaic worlds. [See pp. 54E1, 1B1-2C1]

(Speaking to "those people now living under the tyranny" of communism, Mr. Eisenhower said: "We want your friendship . . . [&] wish you well in your aspirations toward freedom. For we know that, whatever the designs of power-hungry rulers may be, there dwells deep in the heart of every person this same God-given desire to realize freely his own destiny.") [See pp. 20G2-21B1]

Mollet Talks. French Premier Guy Mollet, accompanied by Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau, conferred with Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. Dulles in Washington Feb. 25-27. White House spokesmen reported Feb. 26 "a good measure of agreement" among the conferees on European political, economic & military integration. Mollet told newsmen Feb. 27 that he favored application of the Eisenhower Doctrine in the Mid-East and welcomed "with joy" Mr. Eisenhower's assurances that U.S. forces would remain in Europe. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 410C3, 375B1]

In an address before the Natl. Press Club in Washington Feb. 27, Mollet admitted past "disagreement" with the U.S. over the Mid-East but termed "our mutual confidence . . . unchanged." He rejected a return to the Israeli-Egyptian armistice status quo as "a crime against peace" and defended Israel's right to have "its territorial integrity guaranteed." He said Israel, in attacking Egypt, had excercised its "elementary right of self-defense," and "I refuse to brand this state as an aggressor." Mollet termed the "Pan-Arab activities of Egypt & Soviet infiltration" the most pressing Mid-Eastern problems. [See Vol. XVI, p. 434F2]

British Stand. Prime Min. Harold Macmillan told the House of Commons Feb. 25 that Britain favored UN occupation & administration of the Gaza Strip and an international declaration that the Gulf of Aqaba would be "free to the world" following Israeli withdrawals from both areas. Macmillan told Parlt. that he did not "think in terms of sanctions, but in terms of a settlement." Both Laborites & Conservatives in Parlt. expressed strong criticism Feb. 21-25 of U.S. & UN efforts to force Israeli withdrawals. [See p. 17G2; Vol. XVI, 410G2-B3]

(Ex-Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden, in a radioed message from the liner "Rangitata" while en route to New Zealand, said Feb. 14 that "there is no justice" in proposals for UN sanctions against Israel. Eden & his wife, arrived in Auckland Feb. 21. He was confined to bed Feb. 24 for rest following recurrent abdominal pains.)

(James C. Hagerty, White House Press Secy., denied Feb. 14 a report that Pres. Eisenhower had threatened to call for economic sanctions against Britain for its invasion of the Suez Canal Zone. Hagerty said that British Viscount Hinchingbroke, who made the charge in the House of Commons Feb. 13, was "misinformed.") [See p. 26C2; Vol. XVI, 393G2]

Arab Talks. Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, King Saud of Saudia Arabia, Pres. Shukri al-Kuwatly of Syria & King Hussein of Jordan met in Cairo with their Defense Mins. Feb. 25-27 to coordinate Arab political & military strategy. Saud, en route home from the U.S., briefed the conference Feb. 25-26 on the Eisenhower Doctrine & U.S. Mid-East policy. He was reported to have failed in an effort to persuade the meeting to adopt a strong statement opposing Soviet infiltration of the Mid-East. [See p. 46E-F2]

A communiqué issued Feb. 27 reaffirmed the 4 Arab states' policies of "positive neutrality" and said that the rulers were determined to "protect the Arab nations from the harms of the Cold War." Without mentioning the Eisenhower Doctrine, they declared that "the defense of the Arab world should emanate from the Arab nation in the light of its real security & outside the scope of foreign pacts." The communiqué also: demanded Israeli withdrawals from Egypt & compensation of Egypt by Israel, Britain & France for invasion damage; upheld Egypt's "sovereignty" over the Suez Canal; condemned alleged British "aggression" against Yemen; expressed support of the Algerian rebel movement. [See p. 19B-D1]

Egypt. Egyptian Govt. officials indicated Feb. 21 their approval of Pres. Eisenhower's Feb. 20 speech hinting at U.S. support for UN sanctions against Israel. Informants termed the Eisenhower position "positive & just" and said that it would "do much to bring peace to the Middle East." Abdel Kader Hatem, Egyptian Govt. Info. Dir., denied Feb. 23 an assertion by UN Secy. Gen Hammarskjöld that Egypt had agreed to expansion of UN & UNEF roles in the Gaza Strip & Sharm el Sheikh areas. He said that the UNEF's presence on Egyptian territory would remain subject to Egyptian permission. [See p. 45D2]

(5 Palestinian Arab reservists of the Egyptian Army were killed Feb. 26 when 300 reservists, stationed in a camp near Cairo, rioted & attacked a police station in an attempt to seize arms.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 226E1]

Suez Plan. The U.S., Britain, Norway & France, in a memorandum to UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld Feb. 19, proposed a program for interim oper-

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ation of the Suez Canal until final settlement of the question. The interim plan reportedly called for Egyptian operation of the canal with toll collections by an outside agency. It provided for a surcharge on canal tolls to be divided between the UN & Egypt and used to pay for canal clearance work. Britain & France had urged Hammarskjöld to work for an interim agreement Feb. 6 on grounds that the canal would be reopened before final settlement could be reached. [See p. 11D1; Vol. XVI, 434E1]

(British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd told Parlt. Feb. 11 that he had received "specific assurances" from Hammarskjöld that "when it [the canal] is cleared there will be no discrimination against British shipping." British UN spokesmen said Feb. 11 that Hammarskjöld's assurances had been given Dec. 1, 1956 in a note approved by Egypt.) [See p. 3G2]

Canal Clearance. Col. Alfred G. Katzin, a member of Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld's Suez Canal Clearance Com., arrived in Cairo Feb. 22 for talks on delays in the Suez salvage schedule. Spokesmen for Lt. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler, US Suez clearance chief, said Feb. 18 that Egyptian refusals to permit work on the last remaining obstacles in the canal —the tug "Edgar Bonnet," near Ismailia, and the Egyptian frigate "Abukir," near Suez—would prevent reopening of the canal on schedule. Egyptians asserted that the "Edgar Bonnet" was loaded with explosives & hazardous to remove. The Egyption blockship "Akka" was raised from the channel Feb. 15, opening a small channel through the entire canal. [See p. 3A2, Vol. XVI, 434B1]

(U.S. State Secy Dulles told newsmen Feb. 19 that the U.S. "would deplore it very much" if Egypt used "delaying tactics about the reopening of the canal." Dulles said that in his view Egyptian delays would be "noncompliance" with UN resolutions for swift reopening of the canal.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 402G2-A3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Kashmir. The UN Security Council voted by 10-0 (USSR abstaining) Feb. 21 to adopt a compromise resolution urging Gunnar V. Jarring, Swedish UN delegate & council pres. for February, to visit India & Pakistan for talks on settlement of the Kashmir dispute. Jarring said Feb. 21 that he would open negotiations only if India & Pakistan "declare themselves willing" to cooperate with his mission. Pakistan pledged itself to aid Jarring Feb. 21 but Indian delegate V. K. Krishna Menon warned that Kashmir was an "inviolable" part of India and that this question could not be discussed until after India's Feb.-Mar. elections. [See p. 27E2-B3]

The USSR cast its 80th veto [see Vol. XVI, p. 365D3] in the Security Council Feb. 20 to block adoption of a stronger Kashmir resolution which the Council favored by 9-1 (Russia opposed, Sweden abstaining). Introduced Feb. 14 by the U.S., Britain, Cuba & Australia, the measure called for UN-Indian-Pakistani talks looking toward a Kashmir settlement through demilitarization or use of a "temporary [UN] force" in the area. The resolution expressed UN concern at the lack of Indian & Pakistani troop withdrawals necessary for "the holding of a free & impartial plebiscite under [UN] auspices."

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru warned Feb. 21 that India "will never allow any foreign troops to enter India, whatever might be the consequences." Nehru, electioneering in central India, accused Security Council members of "deliberate hostility" toward India. He charged that the vetoed resolution would have enforced "collective aggression" on India. He said that Britain & other Western powers had tried to divide India to "weaken us & destroy us." Nehru had said Feb. 7 that the U.S. had aggravated the Kashmir dispute by "dumping arms & ammunition" in Pakistan. [See Vol. XVI, p. 428G3]

Pakistani Prime Min. Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy Feb. 16 renewed charges that Indian troops were massing on the Pakistani & Kashmiri borders. Suhrawardy warned that the Indian move "may have dangerous consequences" although he said that Pakistan would be "foolish" to "attack such a powerful nation as India." Indian Army spokesmen denied the troop-massing charges Feb. 17 & said that Pakistan had built a 45,000-man irregular army in its Kashmir sector.

(Prime Min. Bakshi Ghulam of Indian-held Kashmir was reported Feb. 6 to have acknowledged the authenticity of a protest to the UN from Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, former pro-Indian Kashmiri Prime Minister ousted & reported imprisoned by India in 1953. The letter, circulated in the UN Jan. 15, accused India of repression of Kashmiri rights and said that Abdullah had been forced to "sign an instrument of accession to India" in return for Indian aid against tribal attacks in 1947.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 267G2]

Territories. The UN Gen. Assembly defeated Feb. 20 by a vote of 35-35 (5 abstentions) a resolution creating a special UN committee to review the enforcement of UN Charter provisions on territories held by 16 newly-admitted UN members. The resolution, backed by the Asian-African bloc & said to have been directed at Portuguese administration of Goa, had been approved by the Assembly's Trusteeship Com. [See Vol. XVI, p. 429B1]

Cyprus. The UN Gen. Assembly voted by 55-0 (Afghanistan abstaining) Feb. 26 to adopt a resolution calling for resumption of negotiations toward a "just solution" of the Cyprus dispute. The resolution, an Indian compromise which would permit renewed British-Greek-Turkish-Cypriot talks on the island's future, had been approved in the assembly's Political Com. Feb. 22 by 76-0 (Afghanistan, Panama abstaining). It urger reestablishment of "an atmosphere of peace & freedom of expression" on Cyprus as an indispensable condition for settlement. [See p. 39D2; Vol. XV, 319D3]

(4 draft resolutions on Cyprus withdrawn in the Political Com. Feb. 22 following its approval of the Indian compromise: a British draft demanding UN action to halt alleged Greek support of Cypriot terrorists; 2 Greek resolutions asking for a declaration of self determination for Cyprus & a UN inquiry on the dispute; a Panamanian draft urging a UN investigation of counter-charges of Greek terrorism & British repression on the island.)

Cmndr. Allan Noble, British State Min., told the Political Com. Feb. 18 that Cypriot terrorists had been "organized & financed" with Greek aid and "exploited by" the Govt. of Greece [see Vol. XVI, p. 283C3]. Selim Sarper, Turkish UN delegation chief, alleged Feb. 18 that the terrorists had been used for a "campaign of hate" against Cyprus' Turkish minority [see p. 39B2-A3]. Greek Forgn. Min. Evangelos Averoff charged Feb. 19 that British agents had made "fake deliveries" of arms to Cyprus to bolster accusations of Greek intervention [see Vol. XVI, p. 191F-G2]. James J. Wadsworth, Dep. U.S. Rep.-to-UN, urged Feb. 20 that the conflicting resolutions be dropped to avoid "further aggravating" of the Cyprus dispute. [See Vol. XVI, p. 90F2]

Field Marshal Sir John Harding, British Governor of Cyprus, hailed the final UN resolution Feb. 23 because it urged "the cessation of terrorism" as indispensable to a Cyprus settlement. The outlawed Cypriot CP (AKEL) indorsed the resolution Feb. 23 and demanded the return of exiled Cypriot Archbishop Makarios for renewed negotiations. (A Laborite motion proposing Makarios' return to Cyprus was defeated in the British House of Commons Feb. 19 by 307-253). [See Vol. XVI, p. 291C2]

General strikes called by the EOKA terrorists to focus world attention on Cyprus during the UN debate paralyzed the island Feb. 11 & 18-20. British security forces killed 4 Cypriots in fighting Feb. 7-17. 34 Greek Cypriot civilians & 7 Greek priests were arrested Feb. 7-17 for aiding the EOKA enosis [union with Greece] campaign. [See p. 39B3]

Soviet Charges. The UN Gen. Assembly's Special Political Com. Feb. 27 rejected by a vote of 53 to 8 (11 abstentions by Arab & Asian states, Finland & Yugoslavia) a Soviet draft resolution for assembly debate on alleged U.S. "subversive activity" in East Europe. The resolution, submitted Feb. 25 by Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Vasily V. Kuznetsov, was similar to a Soviet resolution rejected Feb. 14-15 by the Gen. Assembly and Political Com. [See pp. 55G3-56A1]

The rejection followed Kuznetsov's charges Feb. 27 that the U.S. had aided the recent "counter-revolutionary putsch" in Hungary. Kuznetsov said Feb. 26 that the U.S. had fomented the Hungarian rebellion to establish NATO bases in East Europe. Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.), a U.S. delegate to the UN, re-

jected Feb. 25 the Soviet charges of subversion as "a mockery of the facts" and a "disagreeable old story." Australian Rep.-to-UN Sir Percy Spender backed Knowland Feb. 25 against the USSR's "upside-down doubletalk." [See p. 31F1; Vol. XVI, 427B2]

Disarmament. A resolution passed in the UN Gen. Assembly Feb. 14 by a vote of 76-0 called for resumption of talks by the UN Disarmament Subcom. Approved after Britain had announced agreement Feb. 14 on plans to reconvene the UN Subcom. in London in March, the resolution urged study of U.S. "open skies" proposals & Soviet demands for ground inspection of key military base areas. Britain, in a letter to the Soviet UN delegation Feb. 22, rejected Russian demands for resumption of the 5-nation (U.S., USSR, Britain, France, Canada) talks at the Forgn. Min. level. [See p. 47C-F2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower made these 3 major diplomatic nominations Feb. 25: (a) Ex-State Undersecy. David K. E. Bruce, 59, a Democrat & former Amb. to France, as Amb. to West Germany [see Vol. XV, p. 28A2]. (b) Amory Houghton, 57, Corning Glass Corp. chairman, a Republican, as Amb. to France. (c) Ex-Amb.-to-Burma Wm. J. Sebald, a career diplomat, as Amb. to Australia. [See Vol. XV, p. 99F2]

Bruce's appointment was criticized by some Republicans, including Sen. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.), who said he did not think Democrats "should be put in key places where they can do the most damage to the Republican Party." Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), defending Bruce's nomination, told the Senate Feb. 26 that "it is an outrage to assume that an ambassadorial post is nothing but a reward for faithful partisan service."

Houghton's appointment also met with criticism on grounds that he had no diplomatic experience, that one criminal & 5 civil anti-trust actions had been filed against his firm and that he had quit the War Production Board during World War II in the face of one of the suits.

Dr. John A. Perkins, U. of Delaware pres., was nominated Feb. 25 to be Undersecy. of Health, Edctn. & Welfare. The President Feb. 26 nominated Olin H. Chilson, 53, Loveland, Colo. lawyer, to be Interior Undersecy. Christian A. Herter's appointment as State Undersecy. was confirmed by the Senate Feb. 21, and he was sworn in the same day [see p. 40F1]. Other Feb. 21 confirmations: Mansfield D. Sprague & E. Perkins McGuire as Asst. Defense Secretaries; Robt. Dechert as Defense Dept. counsel; Arthur Larson as U.S. Info. Agency director.

William J. Brennan Jr.'s appointment as a Supreme Court Justice was opposed by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) Feb. 26 at Senate Judiciary Com. hearings on the nomination. Under McCarthy's questioning, Brennan said: (a) he considered international communism a conspiracy against the U.S.; (b) he approved of Congressional exposure of communism; (c) he had no specific committees in mind in 1954-55 when he made speeches denouncing "Salem witch hunts," "inquisitions" & "barbarism . . . at some hearings." McCarthy accused him of "guerrilla warfare against investigating committees." [See p. 14B-C3]

The Defense Dept. Feb. 25 combined 2 Asst. Secretaryships—for Engineering, and for Research & Dvlpt.—and put them under Asst. Secy. (for Engineering) Frank D. Newbury, 76. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson denied that the change gave the "engineer" the ascendency over the "scientist" in his department. [See p. 13A-B3]

Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 25 nominated actor James Stewart, 48, an AF Reserve colonel & World War II combat pilot, to be an AF Reserve brigadier general. [See Vol. IV, p. 185C]

CONGRESS

Labor-Crime Link Probed. Charges that racketeers & Intl. Bro'hood of Teamsters leaders had sought to take over gambling & prostitution in Multnomah County (including the city of Portland), Ore. & ultimately "the whole state" were presented to the Senate Select Com. on Labor & Management Practices in Washington Feb. 26-27 as it opened nationwide hearings on labor racketeering.

James B. (Big Jim) Elkins, 56, Portland gambler and ex-bootlegger described as "disenchanted" with his alleged racketeer & union ex-associates, was the principal witness Feb. 26-27. According to Elkins, the chief figure in the racket-union combine was Frank W. Brewster, international vice pres. of the Teamsters brotherhood, chairman of the 11-state Western Conference of Teamsters and pres. of Teamsters Joint Council 28 and Teamsters Local 174.

Elkins charged that William M. Langley, Multnomah County district attorney & his (Elkins') former partner in a gambling enterprise, was a member of the combine. Elkins said he had given more than $5,000 to help get Langley elected in 1954 and that Langley had promised to notify him in advance of any raids on his gambling houses and not to padlock any of them. Both Elkins & Langley were under indictment in Multnomah. Despite the charges against Langley, he remained in office, pressed cases before the same grand jury that had indicted him and had secured some of the indictments of Elkins & of other witness against himself.

Elkins testified that alleged Seattle racketeers Thomas E. Maloney, 56, & Joseph P. McLaughlin (also known as McKinley), 59, had come to Portland about 2 years previously at Brewster's invitation to take over & expand the rackets there. Evidence presented by the committee staff showed that although Maloney and McLaughlin were not Teamsters officials, the union had paid some of their hotel & travel bills. Maloney and McLaughlin invoked the 5th Amend. Feb. 26 in refusing to answer most questions.

Elkins, who apparently had been satisfied with his Portland operations before Maloney and McLaughlin appeared and was annoyed at alleged Teamsters orders to expand, testified Feb. 27 that during a disagreement in Brewster's Seattle office Brewster had told him: "I make mayors & I break mayors. I make chiefs of police & I break chiefs of police. I've been in jail & out of jail. Nothing scares me. . . . If you embarrass my 2 boys, you'll find yourself walking across Lake Washington with concrete boots." Elkins identified the "2 boys" as Langley & Clyde V. Crosby, the union's international representative for Oregon, a member of a Portland city site commission & Elkins' associate in an attempt to get the city to buy real estate they owned.

Elkins reported that he had sought to approach James Purcell, then Portland chief of police, but had been "thrown out of his office." Crosby, he said, then told Fred L. Peterson, who had been elected mayor in 1954 with Teamsters backing, to "change the chief of police," but this was not done. In the 1956 election, Elkins continued, the Teamsters "threw out" Peterson and got Terry D. Shrunk elected mayor. Purcell then was demoted to police captain. Elkins said also that the Teamsters had obtained amendment of a Portland city ordinance to end a ban on possessing punchboards; purpose: to allow Teamsters members to deliver punchboards.

Elkins & Mrs. Ann Thompson, a Seattle madam, testified Feb. 27 that (a) at Maloney's suggestion, she twice had flown to Portland to discuss with Elkins the possibility of opening houses of prostitution; (b) Elkins, who apparently did not want to become involved in prostitution, had said he could not "do her any good" and has discouraged her with the warning that the combine would take too large a percentage of her income.

The first witnesses when the hearings started Feb. 26 were reporters Wallace Turner & William Lambert of the "Portland Oregonian," who had won the American Newspaper Guild's Heywood Broun prize for exposing Portland corruption. Turner said Langley, Crosby, McLaughlin & Maloney were part of an unsuccessful "conspiracy" to "take over our city government."

Albert J. Ruhl, 63, secy.-treasurer of Spokane Teamsters Local 690, testified Feb. 26 that union funds were used for loans of (a) $30,000 to help Richard Klinge, classmate of Teamsters Pres. Dave Beck's son, open a Seattle tavern, (b) $17,000 to help Seattle gambler Sam Sellinas cover federal tax liens on his property, (c) $3,900 to help Maloney open a bar & gaming room. It was brought out

that Brewster's influence was used in the Sellinas & Maloney loans. The Klinge loan, which Ruhl originally had refused, finally was made in the name of Sam Bassett, Teamsters state counsel, but Bassett said in an affidavit that he had acted "on the order of Mr. Dave Beck."

(The Senate Feb. 19 unanimously cited Teamsters officials Brewster, Einar O. Mohn, Nugent LaPoma & Harry Reiss on charges of contempt of Congress for having refused to answer questions before the Senate Investigations Subcom.) [See p. 48F3]

Rights Bill Vote. A slightly altered version of Pres. Eisenhower's civil rights program was approved by a 6-0 vote of a House Judiciary subcommittee Feb. 27. Chrmn. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) said that restrictions added to the bill (such as those barring investigations of rights violations without sworn complaints) were designed to make it "less unpalatable" to the South.

The measure, which largely followed the text of proposals submitted by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.), would: (a) set up a 6-member bipartisan commission to investigate rights complaints; (b) create a Justice Dept. Civil Rights Div. under a new Asst. Atty. General; (c) authorize the Justice Dept. to prosecute individuals interfering with voters in federal elections; (d) authorize the Justice Dept. to file civil suits & seek federal injunctions in rights cases, and let citizens take rights cases directly to federal courts.

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., testifying Feb. 4 at the opening of the subcommittee's hearings, said the Admin.'s proposals would not "extend or increase the area of civil rights in which federal jurisdiction . . . exists today." By permitting "civil remedial action instead of having to depend solely upon criminal procedures," the new program, he said, "in many cases . . . would make the difference between success & failure in meaningful protection of . . . civil rights. . . ."

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secy., testified Feb. 5 that the bill failed to meet "real needs" but that he supported it as "a minimum meaningful" program. A similar position was taken by Andrew J. Biemiller, testifying for the AFL-CIO.

Gov. James P. Coleman of Mississippi warned Feb. 6 that the measure would "foment ill-will between the races" and that Southern progress in Negro-white relations might "be set back 25 years by this unnecessary legislation." In reply to Celler's suggestion that Mississippi repeal the poll tax, Coleman said: "Any man who wanted to exercise the right of franchise ought to be willing to contribute $2" to support schools.

Ga. Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook predicted Feb. 7 that the bill would create "a federal Gestapo which would hold needless investigations, pry into the affairs of the states & their citizens and intimidate a majority of our citizens solely to appease the politically-powerful minority pressure groups inspired by the Communistic ideologies of the police state."

Circuit Court Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton, Ala. testified Feb. 7 that he would "order the arrest of any federal agent" who "demanded" the jury list in his district (to determine whether Negroes were being excluded from juries).

Argument against the legislation was summed up Feb. 13 by Tenn. Atty. Gen. George F. McCanless, who said: (a) the bill was unnecessary because the Govt. already had power to act against rights violations; (b) it would alienate "the very people whose good sense & goodwill are necessary to a fair & reasonable solution" of racial problems; (c) it would enable the Atty. General to sue individuals on other individuals' behalf and to use injunctions for intimidation; (d) it would mean "further invasion of areas of government that properly belonged to the states." [See pp. 13D1, 14A2]

Farm Bill Approved. A Democratic bill (HR4901) to expand soil-bank payments was approved by the House Agri. Com. over GOP opposition Feb. 19. The bill, submitted by Chrmn. Harold D. Cooley (D., N.C.) & Rep. W. R. Poage (D., Tex.), would grant in modified form the Admin.'s corn program, which had failed to win the required 2/3 vote of farmers in 1956 [see Vol. XVI, p. 438F-G2]. It was opposed by the GOP largely because it would open the soil-bank program to other feed-grain growers.

The bill would set up 2 supplemental soil-bank programs: (a) $250 million in additional payments would be available to producers of "basic crops"—at $10 to $50 an acre for up to 18% of their "basic-crop" allotments—for reducing planting of oats, barley, sorghum grains, rye, soybeans, flaxseed & non-commercial corn; (b) $300,000 at $15 an acre would be available to non-"basic-crop" producers for cutting plantings of these grains more than 15% under their highest sowings of the last 3 years. Southern cotton farmers & Great Plains wheat producers would benefit most because Govt. controls had forced them to reduce their plantings & divert their land to feed grains.

The Admin. corn program had provided for increasing the 37,200,000-acre limit to 51 million with the Agri. Secy. having the right to cut price supports as he saw fit and with participating farmers required to put acreage equal to 15% of their corn allotments into the soil bank. The Democratic bill would retain 75%-90% supports, raise allotments to 43,200,000 acres and give farmers soil-bank payments on feed-grain acreage equal to 18% of their allotments—thereby giving them Govt.-assured income on the same 51 million acres.

Appropriations. The House Feb. 20 passed by voice vote & sent to the Senate the first regular fiscal 1958 appropriations bill (HR4897) of the session. It provided: (a) $691,467,000 for the Treasury Dept., $22,364,000 less than Pres. Eisenhower had requested but $42,897,150 more than the department had received in fiscal 1957; (b) $3.192 billion for the Post Office Dept., $58 million less than requested but $207,660,000 more than the current budget; (c) the full $1,460,000 requested for the Tax Court, up $95,000 over fiscal 1957.

The House Feb. 26 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a $454,395,700 Interior Dept. appropriation (HR5189) for fiscal 1958. Pres. Eisenhower had requested $515,189,700. Biggest cut was the elimination of $40 million requested for subsidized purchase of domestic tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar & columbium-tantalum.

$30 million in subsidies for these minerals had been cut by the House from a fiscal 1957 supplemental appropriation (HR4249), but the Senate Feb. 18 restored the full subsidy request as it passed and sent to joint conference committee a bill increased to $351,026,500. [See p. 41G1-A2]

Veterans Bills. The House Veterans Com. Feb. 18 rejected the Eisenhower Admin. proposal that interest rates on GI home loans be raised from 4½% to 5% in an effort to make lenders more willing to provide funds [see p. 28F2]. The committee Feb. 18 approved a bill (HR4602), sponsored by Chrmn. Olin E. Teague (D., Tex.), providing for about $450 million in direct Govt. loans for rural GI housing [see p. 41B2]. The committee unanimously approved Feb. 19 a bill (HR52) to increase by 25% the pensions of veterans totally disabled in service (from $181 a month to $225) and by 10% the pensions of those partially disabled.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Guard Training Compromise. The Army & Natl. Guard announced a compromise Feb. 26 of their dispute over Army demands that Guard recruits below 18½ (draft age) be required to take 6 months of active-duty training. The compromise, achieved through the good offices of Chrmn. Overton Brooks (D., La.) of a House Armed Services subcommittee, would permit youths 17 to 18½ years old to enlist in the Guard and take only 11 weeks of active-duty training provided they signed up in time to finish the training before Jan. 1, 1958. Older recruits & those enlisting later would be required to take the 6 months' training required of Regular Army Reserves. [See pp. 41A3-42A1]

(Pres. Eisenhower assured Natl. Guard leaders at a White House conference Feb. 4 that he would not let the Guard be destroyed or its strength materially cut.)

Communism. Russian-born Hollywood producer-musical director Boris Morros, 62, was identified by Chief Asst. U.S. Atty. Thomas B. Gilchrist Jr. in New York Feb. 26 as the Govt.'s "only witness" against indicted spy suspects Jack & Myra Soble & Jacob Albam. The disclosure was made before Fed. Dist. Judge Gregory F. Noonan at a hearing on dismissal motions made by George Wolf, the Sobles' counsel. Gilchrist said Morros

LABOR STATISTICS

	Jan.	Dec. '56	Jan.'56
Civilian labor force†	*65,830	*67,029	*65,775
Employed†	*62,890	*64,550	*62,891
Agricultural†	*4,943	*5,110	*5,635
Manufacturing§	*16,935	*17,129	*16,842
Govt.§‡	*7,292	*7,656	*7,033
Unemployed†	*2,940	*2,479	*2,885
Avg. weekly mfg. hrs.§	40.2	41.0	40.7
Avg. weekly mfg. pay§	$82.41	$84.05	$78.55

*In thousands †Census Bur. §Bur. of Labor Statistics ‡Federal & non-federal

was the hitherto unindentified "individual" who allegedly met Soble &/or other alleged spies in New York, Paris, Vienna & Zurich to get documents from them. Govt. attorneys refused to discuss reports that Morros had worked for the U.S. as a "counter-spy," but U.S. Atty. Paul W. Williams said Feb. 26 that Morris was "a loyal & respected citizen." He confirmed that Morros had confronted the 3 suspects after their arrests and had told them he had revealed all. [See p. 58E3]

U.S. Communist Party Gen. Secy. Eugene Dennis denied before the Senate Internal Security Subcom. Feb. 25 that he had received "instructions" from Irving Potash, John Williamson or French Red leader Jacques Duclos. He invoked the First & 5th Amends. in refusing to answer other questions [see p. 49F-G1]. The subcommittee Feb. 26 released Jan. 16 testimony in which N.Y. artist Josephine Truslow Adams said she had been a "go-between" between ex-CP Chrmn. Earl Browder & Pres. Roosevelt during World War II. She had denied this in 1953. (Browder, interviewed Feb. 27 on Mike Wallace's WABD [NYC] "Night Beat" TV program, confirmed that he & FDR had exchanged views on wartime problems through Miss Adams, a mutual "friend," but that she was not a "courier" of messages from Browder to the President) [see Vol. XIII, p. 428G2-B3]. Ludwig Rajchmann, Polish delegate to the UN Children's Fund, spurned a subcommittee subpena Feb. 21 as he enplaned from New York for Paris. The Senate Judiciary Com. voted a contempt citation against him Feb. 25. According to Robert Morris, the subcommittee's chief counsel, Rajchmann "may have been the Soviet superior of a [wartime] Communist spy ring in Washington."

Strikes. 45,000 Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. members resumed work Feb. 23, ending an 11-day strike that had tied up Eastern ports from Virginia to Maine. Despite earlier agreement on major terms, the dockers stayed off the piers until local issues were settled in Baltimore Feb. 21 & Norfolk Feb. 22. [See p. 57B2-A3]

A 7-month phone strike (since July 15, 1956) in southeastern Ohio was settled in Columbus Feb. 24 by the Ohio Consolidated Telephone Co. & representatives of 600 Communications Workers of America strikers. The walkout was marked by violence & more than 500 cable-cuttings that had subjected the Portsmouth area to 3 phone "black-outs"; the union denied responsibility. (The Southern Bell Telephone Co. announced Feb. 7 that it had received a $315,000 settlement from the CWA for damage to property in 9 Southern states during a 1955 strike.) [See Vol. XV, p. 337C3]

A 21-month strike of Miami Beach hotels, the longest hotel strike in U.S. history, was ended Jan. 5 with the agreement of the Miami Beach Hotel Assn. & the AFL-CIO Hotel & Restaurant Workers on a 10-yr. master contract providing for raises & improved working conditions. The contract covered about 95% of the 21,000 employes of Miami Beach's 382 hotels. The strike had started Apr. 13, 1955. Despite injunctions that had halted picketing, the union had succeeded in signing up 13 hotels before the final settlement. [See Vol. XVI, p. 105B1]

The NLRB Feb. 7 reinstated the United Auto Workers' charges of unfair labor practices against the Kohler Co., Sheboygan, Wis. plumbing-supplies mfr. The board unanimously rejected NLRB examiner George A. Downing's contention that the union was not entitled to NLRB services because 3 international UAW trustees had not signed non-Communist affidavits. The NLRB held that the trustees were not officers and therefore not required to file the affidavits. It ordered Downing to consider the charges on their merits [see Vol. XVI, p. 350B3]. Negotiations between Kohler & the UAW were resumed Feb. 15 for the first time since Mar. 1956 as a result of mediation by Catholic, Protestant & Jewish clergymen. The strike of 3,600 of Kohler's 4,000 employes had been called Apr. 5, 1954 over wage & other demands. During the dispute that followed, the company charged the union with seeking to run its business, and the UAW accused Kohler of trying to destroy the union. Herbert V. Kohler, 65, company pres., held that the strike, which had cost the union some $20 million, was virtually broken; 2,300 non-administrative employes were at work, and the company was operating at about 85% of capacity. The union, however, said it was forcing the company to its knees by a nationwide boycott.

The Supreme Court, upholding NLRB charges of unfair labor practices against the Lion Oil Co., ruled Jan. 22 that workers did not automatically lose the Taft-Hartley law's protection if they went on strike during the life of a contract. Chief Justice Warren, who wrote the court's unanimous opinion, noted that the CIO Oil Workers Union had complied with the law's requirement of a 60-day "cooling-off" period before calling a strike at El Dorado, Ark. in 1952.

FOREIGN

Poland. Jozef Cyrankiewicz of the United Workers (Communist) Party was reelected Polish Premier Feb. 20 by the new Sejm (Parlt.) in which the United Workers Party held 237 seats, United Peasants 118, Democrats 39, Independents (inc. 12 Roman Catholics) 63. Cyrankiewicz named Feb. 26 a Cabinet of 24 Communist and 8 Democratic, United Peasant & nonpartisan allies. Zenon Nowak, "Stalinist" rival of United Workers Party Secy. Wladyslaw Gomulka, was retained as a Deputy Premier. Others in the new Cabt. (United Workers Party unless designated):

Dep. Premiers—Piotor Jaroszewicz, Stefan Ignar (United Peasant); **Planning Comm. Chrmn.**—Stefan Jedrychowski; **Forgn. Min.**—Adam Rapacki; **Defense**—Marjan Spychalski; **Justice**—Marian Rybicki; **Internal Affairs**—Wladyslaw Wicha; **Finance**—Tadeusz Dietrich; **State Control**—Jan Gorecki; **Metallurgy & Engineering Industry Min.**—Kiejstut Zemajtis; **Chemical**—Antoni Radlinski; **Coal Mining & Power**—Franciszek Waniolka; **Light Industry**—Julian Stawinski; **Small-Scale Industry & Handcrafts**—Zygmunt Moskwa (Democratic); **Agriculture**—Edward Ochab; **Agricultural Foodstuffs & Purchases**—Feliks Pisula (United Peasant); **Forestry & Timber**—Jan Dab-Kociol (United Peasant); **Railways, Road & Air Transport**—Ryszard Strzelecki; **Bldg. & Bldg. Materials**—Stefan Pietrusiewicz; **Shipping**—Stanislaw Darski (nonpartisan); **Domestic Trade**—Marian Minor; **Forgn. Trade**—Witold Trampczynski (nonpartisan); **Communications**—Jan Rabanowski (Dem.); **Eductn.**—Wladyslaw Bienkowski; **Higher Eductn.**—Stefan Zolkiewski; **Public Utilities**—Stanislaw Sroka; **Health**—Rajnund Baranski (nonpartisan); **Labor & Social Welfare**—Stanislaw Zawadzki; **Art & Culture**—Karol Kurylek; **Min. Without Portfolio for Religious Affairs**—Jerzy Sztachelski. [See p. 19B-C2]

A delegation of 5 Polish economic officials led by Finance Ministry Dir. Gen. Henryk Kotlicki opened discussions in Washington Feb. 26 on possible U.S. aid to Poland. Chief U.S. negotiator: Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, Actg. Dep. State Undersecy. for Economic Affairs. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 429G2, 347C2]

Spain. The Spanish Cabt. was reorganized Feb. 25 by Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Spanish Head of State, in a move to quiet unrest caused by inflation, labor agitation & other economic problems. Several younger men replaced veteran officials. Franco announced creation of an office of Premier but did not fill it. He also created new economic planning, atomic energy & governmental modernization groups within the new Govt. Falangist representation in the Cabt. was reduced from 6 to 3 (Info.-Tourism Min. Gabriel Arias Salgado, Housing Min. José Luis Arrese, a labor leader, & Eductn. Min. Jesus Rubio Garcia). Amb.-to-Vatican Fernando Maria Castiella, a pro-Falange Monarchist, succeeded Forgn. Min. Alberto Martín Artajo. Monarchists retained 8 Cabt. memberships, others in the new Cabt. being Interior Min. Lt. Gen. Camilo Alonso Vega, Army Min. Lt. Gen. Antonio Varrosa, Navy Min. Adm. Felipe Abarzuza, Justice Min. Antonio Iturmendi, Industry Min. Joaquin Plannell, Public Works Min. Brig. Gen. Jorge Vigon, and Luis Carrero Blanco, Min.-Undersecy. of the Presidency. Syndicalist labor leader José Solis Ruiz was named Min.-Secy. Gen. of the Falange. Others in the new Cabt.: Air Min. Lt. Gen. José Rodriguez y Diez de Lecea & Finance Min. Mariano Navarro Rubio, a labor leader (independents); Labor Min. Fermin Sanz Orrio (laborite Syndicalist); Agri. Min. Cirilo Canovas Garcia & Min.-without-Portfolio Pedro Gaul Villalbiz, chief of economic planning (technicians). [See p. 43D1]

Cuba. Herbert Matthews reported in a "N.Y. Times" series Feb. 24-26

that, contrary to Cuban Govt. reports, the regime of Pres. Fulgencio Batista had not crushed the revolt begun Dec. 2, 1956 with the landing in Oriente Province of an 82-man invasion force led by Fidel Castro. Matthews wrote that Govt.-sponsored rumors that Castro had been killed by the Army were false and that he had interviewed Castro Feb. 17 at rebel hq. in the Sierra Maestra region of southern Cuba. Castro was quoted as saying had lost all but "15 or 20" of his men soon after the landing but had attracted many followers since then. Matthews characterized the band as idealistic, democratic & not Communist, and well supplied with money. He estimated that 3,000 Cuban Army troops had been sent to oppose them. [See Vol. XVI, p. 404D3]

Sporadic terrorist bombings begun in Havana & outlying districts early in December continued through Feb. 20. Censorship of Cuban newspapers, invoked Jan. 15, was lifted Feb. 26 but most papers continued to comply with the former Govt. restrictions on news. References to Cuban political problems in foreign newspapers continued to be scissored out before their distribution in Cuba.

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Japanese Premier Tanzan Ishibashi, 72, resigned Feb. 23 due to illness from bronchial pneumonia. The Diet Feb. 25 elected Nobusuke Kishi, 60, Liberal-Dem. Forgn. Min., as new Premier. [See Vol. XVI, p. 436G1] . . . **South Viet Namese** Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem escaped injury Feb. 22 when a youth said to belong to the Cao Dai religious sect fired at him from close range during Diem's visit to a fair in Banmethout. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 283G3, 227C3, 106G1]

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Pope Pius XII, in answer to a questionnaire submitted by the Italian Society of the Science of Anesthetics, said Feb. 24 that the use of drugs to relieve pain in medical cases was in "contradiction neither with the natural moral order nor with the specifically Christian ideal," but rather was "in accordance with the ordinance of the Creator, to bring suffering under man's control." He also approved of the use of drugs to relieve the pain of a dying person, even though the drugs might hasten death. "provided no other means exist [&] that action does not prevent the carrying out of other moral & religious duties." The Pope pointed out in an address to 1,000 physicians at Vatican City that, while endurance of pain "frequently gives genuine testimony to a heroic imitation of the Passion of Christ," anesthetics might be "essential" to the success of a surgical operation & could not be omitted "without a lack of Christian prudence." [See Vol. XVI, pp. 427C-E2, 171E1, 163A3]

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, 57, was installed Feb. 22 as pres. of Johns Hopkins U. in Baltimore. [See p. 14C3; Vol. XVI, 248F3] . . . **Natl. School Boards Assn.** conference in Atlantic City tabled without final action Feb. 16 rival resolutions for & against Pres. Eisenhower's proposals on federal aid to schools. [See p. 28A3] . . . **Ford Foundation** reported Feb. 23 that it gave $401 million for education out of grants totaling $602 million in 1956. [Vol. XVI, p. 423A1]

Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. announced Feb. 9 in Philadelphia that a majority of its 241 presbyteries had approved a plan for merger with the United Presbyterian Church. [See Vol. XVI, p. 203D2] . . . **World Jewish population** was estimated at 11,810,000 by the World Jewish Congress' Inst. of Jewish Affairs yearbook published Feb. 9. Largest groups by country: U.S. 5,200,000, USSR 2,000,000, Israel 1,585,000, Britain 450,000, Argentina 400,000, France 250,000, Canada 230,000, Morocco 210,000, Rumania 190,000, Algeria 130,000, Brazil 125,000, South Africa 110,000, Hungary 100,000. [See Vol. XVI, p. 327B1; XV, 56E1] . . . **Most Rev. William Godfrey** was enthroned Feb. 11 in London as 7th Archbishop of Westminster (Roman Catholic primate of England & Wales). [See Vol. XVI, p. 423C1] . . . **Archb. Benediktos Papadopulos** of Tiberias was elected Patriarch of Jerusalem by the Holy Synod of the Greek Orthodox Church in Jerusalem Jan. 29 to succeed Patriarch Timothoes (Themelis), who died in Feb. 1956. . . . **Intl. Business Machines Corp.** announced Feb. 12 that it would award 200 4-year college scholarships (50 a year for 4 years, half to children of IBM employes) as a memorial to the late IBM Bd. Chrmn. Thomas J. Watson. [See Vol. XVI, p. 204A1]

OBITUARIES

Mark Alexandrovitch Landau Aldanov, Russian-born anti-Communist author ("The Fifth Seal," "Before the Deluge," "The Thinker") who fled Russia in 1917 after supporting Kerensky Govt. to join Russian emigré colony in Paris; Feb. 25 in Nice, France. [See Vol. XII, p. 374N]

Memo Benassi, 71, leading Italian stage & screen actor who appeared with Eleanora Duse; Feb. 24, Bologna.

Gene (Edward Eugene) Buck, 71, song lyricist for Ziegfeld Follies for 17 years, talent scout who discovered Will Rogers, Ed Wynn and Eddie Cantor, ASCAP pres. 1924-42; Feb. 24 in Manhasset, N.Y.

Howard P. Drew, 67, U.S. Olympic sprinter in 1912, one-time holder of 100-yd.-dash world record; Feb. 19 in West Haven, Conn.

Thomas F. Dugan, 64, NYC Police Dept. officer who organized Philippine FBI in 1938; Feb. 23, New York.

Walter Prichard Eaton, 78, Yale U. playwriting prof. 1933-47, ex-drama critic for "N.Y. Tribune" & "N.Y. Sun," author of dramaturgy books; Feb. 26 in Chapel Hill, N.C.

John Green, 60, Scottish-born pres. (1935-51) Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America, which he had helped to organize; Feb. 19 in Audubon Park, N.J.

Lt. Gen. Hubert Reilly Harmon, 64, first USAF Academy Supt. (1954-56), World War II South Pacific dep. air cmndr.; Feb. 22 in San Antonio, Tex. of lung tumor. [See Vol. XIV, p. 394B1]

Dr. William L. Hughes, 62, Temple U. Health Edctn. dir. since 1945, Natl. Edctn. Assn. pres. 1944-46; Feb. 20 in Washn. while at NEA meeting.

Rev. Jules Benjamin Jeanmard, 77, Roman Catholic Bishop of Lafayette (La.), segregation foe who excommunicated 2 women for beating woman teacher of integrated catechism class, later reinstated them after they apologized; Feb. 23 in Lake Charles, La. [See Vol. XV, p. 418G3]

Klondike Kate (Mrs. Kate Rockwell Waner Matson Van Duren), 76, dance-hall girl in 1900 Yukon gold rush who gained fame by grubstaking prospectors; Feb. 21 in Sweet Home, Ore.

Sir William Malesbury Letts, 84, pioneer British auto mfr., ex-mng. dir. Crossley Motors, Ltd.; Feb. 25 in Llandudno, Wales.

George Edkin Little, 67, Rutgers U. athletic dir. 1932-53, Natl. Football Hall of Fame exec. secy.; Feb. 23 in New Brunswick, N.J.

Dr. John Friend Mahoney, 67, U.S. Public Health Svc. officer 1929-49 who received 1946 Lasker Award for developing penicillin treatment for venereal disease, NYC Health Comm. 1950-53; Feb. 23 in New York of stroke. [See Vol. VI, p. 362D]

Vyacheslav A. Malyshev, 54, ex-Soviet Dep. Prime Min., State Economic Comm. dep. chrmn., responsible for building up Russian Navy as post-World War II Min. of Shipping; Feb. 20 in Moscow of leukemia. [See p. 50E3]

George C. (Bugs) Moran, 64, Chicago gangster foe of Al Capone who escaped 1929 St. Valentine's Day massacre of his gang; Feb. 25 in Ft. Leavenworth (Kan.) Fed. Prison of lung cancer, a month after beginning 10-yr. term for robbery.

Tadao Oasa, 67, Japanese Lower House member, recently State Min. for police affairs who held same post in World War II Tojo Cabt.; Feb. 20 in Kumamoto, Japan.

Lillie M. Peck, 68, social worker, Intl. Fed. of Settlements pres. 1947-52, UN ECOSOC delegate, active in reestablishing German welfare settlements after World War II; Feb. 21 in New York.

Benjamin Percival Schulberg, 65, Paramount movie producer 1925-32 ("The Way of All Flesh," "Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde," "Crime & Punishment"), discoverer of Clara Bow, Gary Cooper & Claudette Colbert, father of author Budd Schulberg; Feb. 25 in Key Biscayne, Fla.

Danilo Skoropadsky, 53, pretender to Ukrainian throne, son of last Hetman (Ukrainian monarch), Paul Skoropadsky, who was overthrown in 1918 but later installed as puppet ruler by Germans in 1941; death Feb. 23 in London reported Feb. 27.

Marguerite Sylva (Marguerite Alice Helene Smith Mann Smith), 82, Belgian-born Metropolitan opera singer renowned for "Carmen" in

early 1900s; Feb. 21 in Glendale, Calif. of auto accident injuries.

Milos Trifunovic, 86, pre-World War II anti-Nazi, anti-Red Yugoslav Premier; Feb. 21 in Belgrade.

Kyriakos Varvaressos, 72, Greek economist & banker, adviser to World Bank of which he was exec. dir. in 1946-48, Supply Min. 1917-20, Greek Govt.-in-exile Finance Min. 1941-43; Feb. 22 in Washington.

Roger Vercel, 63, French author of sea stories ("Northern Lights," "Le Capitaine Conan"), 1934 Prix Goncourt winner; Feb. 26, Dinan, France.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina, driving 3-liter Maserati, won the 500-km. Gran Premio of Cuba at Havana Feb. 25. [See p. 35C2] . . . **Boxing:** Carmen Basilio, 29, of Canastota, N.Y. retained the world welterweight title by knocking out Johnny Saxton of Flushing, N.Y. in the 2d round in Cleveland Feb. 22. [See Vol. XVI, p. 312B1] . . . **Golf:** Arnold Palmer, 27, of Latrobe, Pa. won the $36,000 Houston (Tex.) open Feb. 25, for $7,500. [See p. 59E3] . . . **Horse racing:** Llangolen Farm's Corn Husker, Ralph Neves up, won the $140,700 Santa Anita Handicap in Arcadia, Calif. Feb. 23, for $103,600 [see p. 59F3]. Calumet Farm's Bardstown, Willie Hartack up, won the $119,400 Widener Handicap at Hialeah (Miami) Feb. 23, for $82,200. [See p. 24A3] . . . **Ice skating:** Steve Stenson of New York won the men's title, Jean Ashworth of Wilmington, Mass. the women's title in the U.S. indoor speed skating finals in Lake Placid, N.Y. Feb. 24. [See p. 35E2] . . . **Squash racquets:** Henri R. Salaun of Boston won the U.S. Squash Racquets Assn. championship in New York Feb. 24. [See p. 8F2] . . . **Swimming:** the Yale team swam the 400-yd. freestyle relay in world record time of 3:18.3 in New Haven Feb. 23. . . . **Tennis:** Kurt Nielsen, 26, of Denmark won singles, Barry MacKay of Dayton, O. & Grant Golden of Wilmette, Ill. doubles in the men's U.S. indoor championship finals in New York Feb. 24. Jaroslav Drobny of Egypt won men's singles Feb. 24, Althea Gibson of N.Y. women's singles Feb. 23, Drobny & Fred Huber of Austria men's doubles Feb. 24, Pat Ward of England & Mrs. S. Singh of India women's doubles Feb. 24, and Drobny & Miss Gibson mixed doubles Feb. 22 in the Asian tourney in Colombo, Ceylon. [See p. 35F2] . . . **Track:** Villanova won the team title, Ron Delaney the mile run in 4 min. 7 sec. in the natl. AAU indoor championships in New York Feb. 23 [see p. 59G3]. St. Francis Prep of Brooklyn won the natl. interscholastic indoor championships in New York Feb. 23. . . . **Yacht racing:** Alvaro de Cardenas' "Kurush IV" of Havana won the Intl. Star Class regatta's Cuba Cup series Feb. 22. [See p. 60B1]

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U.S. Supreme Court ruled Feb. 23 by 6-3 (Frankfurter, Harlan, Brennan dissenting) that Natl. Football League operations were "within the coverage of the anti-trust laws." The court directed the 9th Circuit Fed. Court of Appeals in San Francisco to determine whether anti-trust law had been violated in the case of William Radovich of Los Angeles, ex-Detroit guard. He had sued for $35,000 damages because the NFL refused to let him switch from Detroit to Los Angeles, then blocked his employment by San Francisco of the Pacific Coast League after he had played with Los Angeles of the All-Amer. Conf. (defunct rival of the NFL) in 1946-47. [See p. 44G2; Vol. XV, 38B1; XIII, 388C2] . . . **Brooklyn Dodgers** Pres. Walter F. O'Malley announced Feb. 21 that he had traded Brooklyn's Ft. Worth (Texas League) farm club to Chicago Cubs owner Philip K. Wrigley Jr. for the Cubs' Los Angeles (Pacific Coast League) club. He denied that he had decided to move the NL Dodgers to Los Angeles for lack of an adequate stadium in Brooklyn, but he predicted Los Angeles' entry into the major leagues by 1960. [See p. 35B-C3; Vol. XVI, 140C1, 116F2] . . . **Baseball player trade** Feb. 26: first baseman-outfielder Carroll (Whitey) Lockman, 30, from St. Louis to the N.Y. Giants for pitcher Hoyt Wilhelm. [See Vol. XVI, p. 204E2] . . . **Player contracts** signed for 1957: Cleveland pitcher Early Wynn, 37, for an estimated $40,000 Feb. 22; Chicago White Sox outfielder Orestes (Minnie) Minoso for an estimated $35,000 Feb. 18. . . . **Georgia** House of Reps. adjourned its 1957 session Feb. 22 without acting on the bill to bar interracial sports & social activities in the state. [See p. 60E1] . . . **Minneapolis Lakers** of the Natl. Basketball Assn. were sold for $150,000 Feb. 26 to ex-baseball player-mgr. Marty Marion & Milton Fischmann, who planned to move them to another city. The sale was subject to revocation if a Minneapolis buyer made owner Ben Berger an equivalent offer by Mar. 13. [See Vol. XVI, p. 360A3; XIV, 360F2] . . . **Art Aragon**, 29, of Los Angeles, 3d-ranking welterweight boxer, was convicted Feb. 21 in Los Angeles of felonious conspiracy to offer Dick Goldstein of Seattle $500 to "throw" their fight scheduled for last Dec. 18 in San Antonio. [See Vol. XVI, p. 432G1] . . . **John Landy** announced in Melbourne Feb. 23 his retirement from major competition as a distance runner. [See Vol. XVI, p. 415E2] . . . **Ted Atkinson**, 41, a jockey since 1937, rode the 3,500th winner of his career Feb. 22 at Hialeah (Miami). [See p. 35D3] . . . **Western (Big 10) Conf.** adopted Feb. 22 a rule limiting financial aid to athletes to amounts needed to meet their basic "cost-of-education" requirements, except for grants for superior scholarship. [See p. 35E3; Vol. XVI, 264C1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters & Accidents. 102 deaths from smallpox for the week ending Feb. 16 were reported Feb. 20 in Calcutta. 31 persons were reported Feb. 25 to have died in an outbreak of typhoid fever in Quixada, Ceara State, Brazil. [See p. 44B3] . . . 13 persons died & 46 were injured by an earthquake Feb. 20 in the villages of Souk El Khemis & Riabna, western Tunisia. . . . 11 persons were killed Feb. 24 in Formosa's worst earthquake in 10 yrs. 9 of the dead were caught in the collapse of a highway tunnel construction near Hualein. [See Vol. XVI, p. 372E2] . . . 9 USAF servicemen were known killed Feb. 22 & 13 missing in the crash-landing of a C-124 Globemaster (carrying 159 persons on leave to Tokyo) on a Han River sandbar 25 mi. nw. of Seoul, Korea.

Crime. Winfred D. Moore, 23, Virginia Beach, Va. & Thos. J. Edwards, 23, Ardmore, Okla. were hanged Feb. 14 at Ft. Leavenworth (Kan.) Fed. Prison under Army court-martial sentences—Moore for the murder of cabdriver Chas. Pettit in Ft. Bragg, N.C. in 1953, Edwards for the slaying of Martha Strowasser in Würzburg, Germany in 1953. . . . Gondolfo Miranti, 37, was sentenced to 8½-16 yrs. in prison Feb. 21 in New York on 2 counts of maiming & conspiracy in the acid-blinding of labor columnist Victor Riesel. Domenico Bando, 47, was given a 2½-5-yr. prison sentence Jan. 25 after changing his plea to guilty of 2d degree assault in the Riesel case. Both sentences were to begin after the pair finished 5-yr. federal terms for conspiring to obstruct justice. [See Vol. XVI, p. 416G2] . . . U.S. civil authorities carried out 65 executions in 1956 (11 less than 1955), the FBI reported Feb. 24. Of the total in 1956, 52 were for murder, 12 for rape, one for kidnaping. [See p. 36F1] . . . Jewelry valued at $350,000 was stolen Feb. 24 from the Mexico City apartment of Francesca de Scaffa, estranged wife of actor Bruce Cabot.

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George Bernard Shaw's attempt to provide a legacy to sponsor a 40-letter alphabet was invalidated Feb. 20 in London by the High Court of Justice. Shaw had stipulated that the residue of his estate, valued at $844,438 in 1950 but now grown to $2,004,800, should go to the alphabet project unless it was against the public interest, in which case the money would be shared by the British Museum, Natl. Gallery of Ireland & Royal Acad. of Dramatic Art. [Vol. XVI, p. 335E1] . . . **Jaime Ortiz Patino**, 26, Bolivian tin heir, won a $56,000 libel suit Feb. 25 in London against the "London Sunday Graphic" after his estranged wife, Joanne Connelley Patino, refused to appear in court to support charges she had made through the newspaper that Patino was sadistically cruel. Dr. Gerard Savoy of Lausanne, Switz., a witness for Patino Feb. 21, testified that Mrs. Patino was addicted to drugs when she was his patient in a clinic in 1953. [Vol. XVI, p. 48E3]

Married. Actress-singer Anita Roddy-Eden Manville, 34, 9th wife of Tommy Manville, 62 & now single, to British actor John Sutton, 43; Feb. 24 in New York (her 2d, his 3d). [See Vol. XV, p. 308B3]